

Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sunday, March 18, 1917

## TO HONOR MEMORY OF 'JEFF' DAVIS WITH AN OBELISK

Confederate Veterans Plan  
Monument Second to That  
of Washington, at Civil War  
Leader's Birthplace.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Fairview, Ky., March 17.—The birthplace of Jefferson Davis on a farm near here is to be marked by a great limestone obelisk, according to plans which confederate veterans are now trying to bring to completion. A tract of twenty-two acres near Fairview, which originally formed a part of the farm upon which Jefferson Davis was born, was acquired several years ago by Col. A. S. Cunningham, of Nashville, Tenn., publisher of the "Confederate Veteran," and Gen. Bennett H. Young, who was four times elected commander-in-chief of the United States Confederate Veterans. They raised about \$20,000, converting the tract into the Jefferson Davis park, and it is upon a summit of this park that it is proposed to erect the monument. Gen. George W. Littlefield, of Austin, Tex., announced that he will guarantee an amount sufficient to insure the completion of the project if others would assume a fair share. The monument will be a shaft of limestone and concrete 35 feet high, the tallest with the exception of the Washington monument, of any other shaft of the kind in the world. The base will be forty-three feet square with a room eighteen feet square in the interior for the storing of relics. It is planned to have the shaft completed some time early in the coming autumn and to dedicate it October 25, 1917.

Second to Washington Monument.  
The site of the monument is only about 100 miles, as the crow flies, from the site of the impressive Memorial hall erected near Hodgenville, Ky., over the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

## NEW MEXICO HAS WIDE RANGE OF TEMPERATURE DURING PAST YEAR

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Santa Fe, March 17.—The maximum temperature recorded in New Mexico last year was 111 degrees, the minimum 45 degrees below zero, according to a report issued by the weather bureau. The average temperature was 53 degrees, the precipitation 15.95 inches, the snowfall 37.7 inches, the number of cloudy days 50, June had the highest temperature, 111

degrees, then came July, 109; May, 108; August, 102; September, 95; March and October, 92; April, 94; November, 92; February, 89; January, 84; December, 79. There wasn't a month in which the temperature somewhere in New Mexico did not drop to freezing point. The lowest was in February, 35 below zero; January, 34 below; December, 23 below; March, 17 below; November, 8 below; April, 3 above; October, 12 above; May, 13 above; September, 19 above; June, 29 above; July, 29 above; August, 32 above.

At Santa Fe the highest recorded was 96 above and the lowest 2 degrees below. At Albuquerque the highest was 97 degrees and the lowest 2 degrees below. At Roswell the highest was 100 and the lowest 6.

Since 1892, the highest temperature recorded by the weather bureau was 114 in 1896 and the lowest was 37 below in 1911. The heaviest precipitation was 29.95 inches in 1905 and the least 2.48 inches in 1910. The greatest number of cloudy days was in 1905, when 74, or almost one out of every five days was cloudy, while the least was 38 in 1893, or about one in ten was cloudy. Last year there were fifty cloudy days, or less than one day a week. However, quite a number of days are partly cloudy each year, and the year with the most clear days was 1893, when 235 days were classed as clear, while the year with the least clear days was 1911, when 183 days, or only one-half of the days were clear.

Columbus Courier Plant Burned.  
Columbus, N. M., March 17.—The printing plant of the Columbus Courier and a number of adjoining business buildings of frame, were destroyed by fire here this week. The fire started from a match thrown by a smoker under a counter in a lunch room. Because of the high wind and the flimsy construction of the buildings, there was no chance to save them.

## NATIONAL GUARD LAYS IN SUPPLY OF ARMY GOODS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
El Paso, Tex., March 16.—National Guard troops encamped here have been laying in supplies of army goods for civilian use when mustered out of the federal service. Many men are drawing up to the limit from the quartermaster's department.

A pair of shoes costs a guardsman \$2.81. The barracks shoe is of good form, although running to comfort rather than smartness, and the marching shoe is ideal for workshop or country roads. These shoes are made of good strong leather, well stitched and put together, without the seams and rough corners of the cheap working shoe or the flimsiness of the cheap dress shoe. Similar shoes retail at \$5 and \$6 a pair. Army trousers sell for \$2.31 and blouse for \$2.51, pure wool and fast color. The army hat, of good felt at \$1.04, is all right for the country. The pure wool flannel shirt at \$1.31 is khaki color. For cold weather, army woolen socks from 6 to 13 cents

## Hold Balance of Power in House of Representatives



FROM TOP TO BOTTOM—REPRESENTATIVES, W. G. MARTIN, LA. C. H. RANDALL, CAL. PETER LONDON, NEW YORK, T. D. SCHALL, MINN., AND A. T. FULLER, MASS.

These five members-elect of the new house of representatives, which went into office March 5, hold the balance of power in the lower house. Acting as a unit they can control the house; that is, they can control it if the republicans and democrats hold true to party lines. W. P. Martin, of Louisiana, and Thomas D. Schall, the blind member from Minnesota, are progressives. C. H. Randall, of California, is a prohibitionist. Meyer London, of New York, is a socialist, while A. T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, is an independent.

and woolen underclothes at 63 cents the garment, are worth laying in. The black regulation silk necktie at 12 cents sells in the ordinary shop for not less than 50 cents. The army ulster, of thick, warm cloth, costs \$9.04. The commissary department offers the men in camp bargain prices in its regimental stores, but not much that can be taken away excepting in razors. A safety razor at \$1 sells for 64 cents and a \$5 kind for \$3.31. At the commissary, aprons sell by the can at 18 cents, asparagus at 24, Vienna sausage at 38, salmon at 16, baked beans at 7, peaches and pears at 19 and pineapple at 12. Fresh beef was sold in the camps at 12 cents a pound and fresh mutton at 17 cents during February. Corresponding prices appear on the other food stocks, which include all that can be found in an ordinary grocery.

## BIG BUSINESS IS DEMANDING MORE OF THE COLLEGES

Concerns Ask That Educational  
Institutions Turn Out Directors  
and Managers Instead  
of Technicians.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Lawrence, Kan., March 17.—Big business wants college trained men and is demanding that the universities train their young men for managers as well as technicians. Prof. Arthur J. Boynton of the department of economics in the University of Kansas is receiving letters every day from bankers and manufacturers asking for young men who have the " requisite qualifications of energy, mental alertness and culture that the high plane of business demands."

The firms that are applying all say the burden of business responsibility is too great for the young man who comes up through the ranks from office boy. Although that sort of training gives the very best of technique, there is a noticeable lack of culture that leaves the individual in a rut.

"Business has a greater need for the broad educated man than formerly because our commercial preparedness is fast coming to a test," Professor Boynton said. "If American business is to enter the arena of South America, a field that offers excellent opportunity to the aggressive American youth, then the specialists must turn to the college men who have been trained at directors and managers."

If a young man wishes to take up managerial or directive work, there are courses in statistics, labor problems, business organization and management, accounting, banking, corporation and trusts, business law, and railway rates to be found in nearly all the state universities, Professor Boynton points out.

## WAR IS COMING AND AMERICANS ARE HELPLESS

(By William T. Hornaday, Member  
Board of Trustees, American Defense Society.)

"War is coming, as sure as God is in heaven. Give our American boys a sporting chance. Don't let them be food for powder."—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, December 8, 1916.

After two strenuous years of backing and filling, starting and stopping, blowing hot and blowing cold, the American people at last like a vast herd of stampeded cattle, milling around in a circle, and getting nowhere. Except for the appropriations made last summer for the increase of the navy, the air service and an armor plate plant, we are in a worse state than we were on August 4, 1914, when the great war began.

The New Danger.  
During the past two years a new menace to our nation has grown up like a huge crop of poisonous weeds. It is the motley human mixture of sullen anarchists, foolish women and academic wiseacres who now form an entirely new class of citizens. While talking peace they are taking courses that, if successful, surely would bring us into war, whether we willed it or not. We do not refer to the same and sensible peace advocates of anti-bellum times. These men and women, so far as we know, are nearly all of them now in favor of proper preparedness. The new class can best be described as the dangerous; and as such we christen them.

The Evils of the Hour.  
Let us briefly catalogue some of the handicaps, and the balls and chains, that today render big, purse-proud Uncle Sam weak and impotent.

Our navy is lacking in officers and men and the situation grows worse instead of better.

The army of the Hay law is a fraud and a delusion, and the army feature of it should be repealed at once.

As a great force for the protection of the nation our regular army is nothing more than a skeleton in pasteboard armor. As a great force for national protection, the national guard is of no value. What is an army without a big outfit of cannon, machine guns and aeroplanes?

It would take two years for the Americans who are awake to raise and equip a trained army big enough to restore order in Mexico, saving nothing of fighting a powerful nation.

Navy in Bad Shape.  
The United States navy is at this hour lacking about 28,000 men, for the ships now in commission. Who is going to make up that shortage? And who will provide men for the new ships?

Suppose that a million men should enlist in the regular army tomorrow. Where would they find 1,000,000 rifles, 2,000,000 uniforms and 5,000 machine guns, with 250,000,000 cartridges, for a beginning of national defense? Where will they find long range cannon to keep our boys from being slaughtered, helplessly?

Big Defense Line.  
Not many Americans are there in this country who realize that in the event of war we would have to defend St. Thomas, Porto Rico, the Panama canal, Hawaii and the Philippines, or lose them. Any man or woman who thinks that, in the event of an attack on the United States this nation could put up a good fight with anything less

than 1,000,000 well trained and fully equipped men, and machine guns and big cannon by the thousand, is dangerous—dangerous in proportion to the extent of his or her influence.

Predatory and mysterious nations make it a point to strike suddenly, when they are fully ready, "to the last gasp of battle," and when the victim is not ready. That is the way our country some day will be struck.

Two years ago, beginning in December, 1914, and running for a full year this nation was overrun and actually dominated by a rabble of the most ignorant and foolish men and women who ever got into the public eye. For one long and bitter year they held high carnival, and they are still going before congress.

First Imbecility.

The first move for the promotion of national imbecility was made in New York early in 1915, in the formation of "American League to Limit Armaments." Then came the movement of the anarchist and socialist college professors and school teachers, preaching to their boys against preparedness.

Next came the Women's Society to Discourage Enlistments, with its song of disloyalty, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier."

To enumerate all such organizations that have arisen during the past two years, and clamored for national unpreparedness and imbecility, would occupy pages.

The Acid Test.

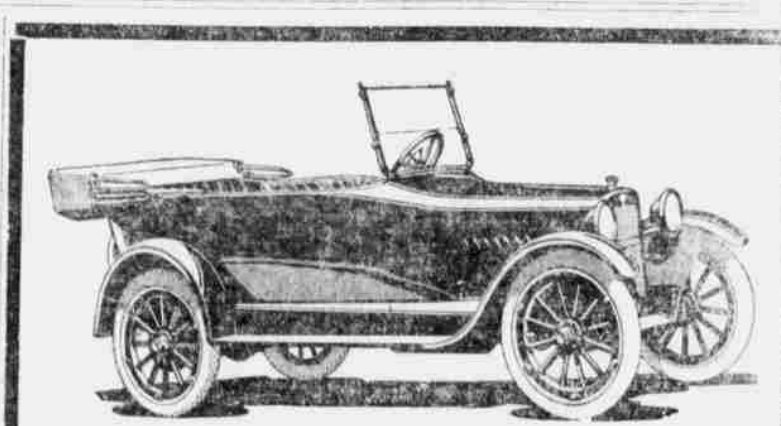
Let us find out, once for all, whether this is a country fit for a red-blooded white man to inhabit. Let congress apply the acid test as follows:

1. Provide for universal military service.
2. Tax every man in America, according to his resources, for the defense of the nation.
3. Provide for the manufacture of 500 75-centimeter guns of the French pattern, 5,000 machine guns, 1,000,000 rifles, 250,000,000 cartridges and 2,000,000 uniforms.
4. At once establish a chain of well fortified coaling and repair stations, with dry docks, on our Pacific islands, from San Francisco to Manila. If we are to retain our overseas possessions, we must now prepare to defend them.

The American Defense society still has faith in the principles of the intelligent people of America, and it asks congress to take all the action that should and would be taken if this nation contained only men and women of courage and sound judgment.

## ARMY CHANGES METHOD OF BREAKING HORSES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Fort Bliss, Tex., March 17.—Horses, like men, fight better when together than alone and this knowledge of equine character has caused a complete revision in the methods of breaking United States army cavalry horses.



## "Wanderlust"

It is now, the Spring of the year, that the feeling of the "wanderlust" comes on. It makes you want to feel the hum of a motor under you; it makes you want to go to the hills with your family for the Sundays; it makes you want to enjoy all the good things in life—it makes you want a

## SAXON

One piece of specific evidence that points to the superiority of Saxon "Six" is the Continental high-speed, six-cylinder motor of Saxon design. ONLY SAXON "SIX" among cars costing less than \$1,000 has this fine-car feature.

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The old way was to break each range horse individually, putting him through a schooling, which included riding, drilling and finally firing from the saddle.

Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing surprised sceptical cavalry officers at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, by making good an assertion that he could train green cavalry horses to charge with the cavalrymen firing over their heads within 30 minutes after they were broken to saddles. This was done by handling them in squads and troops.

Hold Man for Mail Misuse.  
Santa Fe, March 17.—Deputy United States Marshal Alfredo Delgado of Santa Fe has arrested R. E. Tusha at Elida, Roosevelt county, on the charge of mailing obscene matter, the complaint being sworn to by C. L. Collins before United States Commissioner James A. Hall.

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